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Agriculture.

Hovey & Co

1849

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CATALOGUE FOR 1849,

OF

GARDEN SEEDS,

CONTAINING ALL THE

BEST VARIETIES,

AND INCLUDING MANY

NEW AND IMPROVED KINDS,

OF RECENT INTRODUCTION;

WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTIVATION.

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE MOST APPROVED

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, GARDENING IMPLEMENTS,

BOOKS ON HORTICULTURE, &c.

FOR SALE BY

HOVEY & CO.,

AT THEIR GENERAL SEED WAREHOUSE,

NO. 7 MERCHANTS ROW....BOSTON.

Hallworth, Printer, 8 Congress street.

REMARKS.

The following Catalogue will be found to contain all the most approved and use ful varieties of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, and also many new and improved kinds, which have not appeared in our previous catalogues.

In the selection of our large stock of seeds, we continue to observe the greatest caution in regard to their genuine character and freshness, and the sources from which we obtain our supplies. A very large proportion of them are raised under our personal superintendance, or expressly for us by men of long practical experience; and we feel confident that they may be relied upon to be such as will give every satisfaction to purchasers.

From our long experience in the Seed Trade, we are convinced that the majority of vegetable seeds which are imported from Europe, either from a difference in climate, or other causes, are uncertain in regard to their true character, and cannot be fully depended upon. Some few sorts succeed well, while many of them fail, in their product, to prove satisfactory; therefore it will be obvious that the plan we have adopted, of procuring our supplies from sources in this country, where the stock from which the seeds are produced has been proved to be of the best description, is the most certain method to insure correctness, and offers the greatest security against disappointment.

Those kinds which cannot be raised in this country without much difficulty and uncertainty, we import from the most reliable sources in Europe; and we are also constantly receiving, from our correspondents in London and Paris, all new varieties which have sufficient merit to recommend them,—thus, with our large stock of the best staple varieties of American growth, rendering our assortment of choice garden and agricultural seeds the most complete in this country.

The list of seeds for agricultural purposes comprises all the leading and most approved kinds, selected from the best sources; also, the most useful varieties of grasses for mowing lands, pastures, and lawns. Mixtures of the sorts most suitable for each, and particularly for lawns, can always be furnished.

Assortments containing the most useful varieties of vegetable seeds for family gardens, at prices from one to six dollars.

Dealers supplied with seeds, put up in small packets, ready for retailing, or in large quantities by the pound or bushel. Priced lists may be had on application.

The large variety and quantity of seeds of all descriptions which we keep constantly for sale, enables us to execute orders from the Southern and Western States, the West Indies, or other distant places, with despatch. Purchasers who reside in the Southern States, particularly dealers, are requested to forward their orders for seeds early in autumn, and they can be forwarded in time for them to supply their customers as soon as their season for sowing commences.

All the most approved kinds of Garden Implements, Horticultural Books, &c. furnished at the lowest prices. Guano of the best quality, by the ton, barrel or less quantity.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Plants of all descriptions supplied from our extensive Nurseries, which contain all the choicest varieties of Fruits and Flowers.

All orders for Seeds, Trees, Plants, &c., will be promptly attended to, and securely packed and forwarded by any route that may be directed.

Catalogues of Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Bulbous Roots, Green-house Plants, Dahlias, &c., may be had separately on application, (post paid

CATALOGUE.

To render the annexed directions, in regard to the time for sowing seeds, useful, in all parts of the country, the name of the *season* is mentioned, instead of the *month*. Therefore, when they are directed to be sown early in spring, it is understood to be as soon as vegetation naturally commences; and so on with the remaining seasons.

Artichoke.

Green Globe.

Sow early in spring, in a bed of rich soil, and in drills, one foot apart. In the month of June, the plants should be removed to the beds, where they are to remain; place them in rows, four feet apart. Where the winters are severe, they must be protected by a good covering of earth, leaves, or litter. The flower buds, before the scaly calyx begins to open, are the parts generally used.

Asparagus.

1. Grayson's Giant.
2. Early Dutch.

No vegetable is more generally esteemed than asparagus. Its cultivation is simple; all that is necessary is a good depth of soil and plenty of manure. Sow the seed in autumn or in early spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart; hoe the plants frequently, and keep them free from weeds. When they are one year old they may be removed to permanent beds, which should be well prepared by manuring, and trenching sixteen or twenty inches deep. Place the plants twelve inches asunder, in rows two feet apart, and six inches below the surface. Every autumn, give the ground a good dressing of manure, and in spring, turn it under with a fork, mixing it well with the soil.

English Beans.

1. Early Mazagan.
2. Long Pod.
3. Broad Windsor.
4. Johnson's Wonderful.
5. Taylor's Windsor.
6. Green Windsor.

English beans are very hardy, and may be planted very early, as spring frosts do not injure them; they also produce more certain crops when sown early. Rather moist ground suits them best. Sow thinly in drills two feet apart. Gather them for use while young and tender.

Dwarf Kidney Beans.

1. Early Yellow Six Weeks.
2. Early Dun-colored.
3. Early China.
4. Early Mohawk.
5. Early Black-eyed China.
6. Early White Caseknife.
7. Early Dwarf Horticultural, (*new.*)
8. Early Valentine.
9. Early Speckled Russian.
10. Refugee, or Marrow.
11. White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.
12. Dwarf Red Cranberry.
13. Dwarf Yellow Cranberry.
14. Cincinnati, or Half Moon.

Pole or Running Beans.

1. Early Dutch White Caseknife.
2. London Horticultural.
3. Red Cranberry.
4. White Cranberry.
5. Seiva, or Small Lima.
6. Large White Lima.
7. Scarlet Runners.
8. White Dutch Runners.

All the varieties of the Kidney Bean are tender, and should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. From the middle of the spring months until midsummer all the Dwarf sorts may be sown at intervals to produce a succession of crops. Plant them in rows, two and a half feet apart; hoe them frequently, drawing up the earth to the stems a little at each hoeing. No. 1 is the earliest. Nos. 2 to 6 are all early, and esteemed sorts. No. 7 is a new variety of the London Horticultural, but is dwarf, very early, and a prodigious bearer. Nos. 8 to 13 are the best for strings or snaps.

The pole beans succeed best planted in hills about two feet apart, and eight or ten beans may be planted in each hill. No. 1 is the earliest; 2, 3 and 4 are fine for strings or snaps; 5 and 6 are the finest for shelling, are very tender, and should not be planted until the ground becomes warm; 7 and 8 are cultivated mostly for ornament, but they are also very fine for snaps, if gathered quite young.

Beet.

1. Early Bassano.
2. Early Turnip-Rooted Blood Red.
3. Early Turnip-Rooted Yellow.
4. Long Blood Red.
5. Whyte's New Deep Red.
6. White Sugar.
7. Red Mangel Wurtzel.
8. Swiss Chard.

Beet seed may be sown from early spring to the commencement of the summer months; but if the general crops be delayed until the ground becomes warm, the roots will grow much larger and more tender. Soak the seed twenty-four hours if the weather is dry, and sow in drills a good inch deep, and fifteen inches apart; when the plants are up they must be thinned so as to stand three or four inches asunder. Hoe deeply and keep them clean from weeds. Previous to sowing, the ground must be dug or ploughed deep and made rich with well decomposed manure. No. 1 is an excellent early variety, similar in shape to the Turnip Rooted, but more flattened. 2 and 3 are also early, and highly esteemed sorts. 4 and 5 are best for winter use; the latter is remarkably tender and sweet, and retains its good qualities through the winter. No. 8 is used principally as spinach or greens.

Borecole or Kale.

1. Green Curled Scotch.
2. German Greens.
3. Cesarean Kale.
4. Purple Fringed.

Cultivated for greens for winter and early spring use, and are valuable on account of the supply they produce when other greens are scarce, particularly in mild latitudes where they will bear the winter. They may be sown late in spring, and treated in regard to cultivation and keeping in the same manner as winter cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts.

A variety of the cabbage. The plant produces from the main stalk an abundance of small heads, resembling very small cabbages, which are very tender and highly esteemed for winter greens. Sow the seed late in spring; their after treatment is the same as for winter cabbage.

Broccoli.

1. Early Purple.
2. Early White.
3. Large Purple Cape.
4. New Walcheren.
5. Grange's White.
6. Brimstone.
7. Bowles' New Sulphur.
8. Howden's Superb.

Broccoli is very much like the Cauliflower, but more hardy. It requires the richest ground, which should be well prepared. Sow the seed about the middle of spring, and when the plants are five or six inches high, transplant them into rows three feet asunder. Keep them growing vigorously, by frequently stirring the ground deep with the hoe, among the plants, drawing some earth to the stems at each hoeing. Nos. 1 and 2 are early; 3 and 4 are large and esteemed kinds. The four last named are later sorts

Cabbage.

1. Early Low Dutch.
2. Early York.
3. Waite's New Early Dwarf.
4. Early Ox Heart.
5. Early Sugarloaf.
6. Early Vanack.
7. Early Nonpariel.
8. Early Hope.
9. Early Battersea.
10. Large York.
11. Shilling's Early Queen.
12. Preston's Victoria.
13. Green Globe Savoy.
14. Large Cape Savoy.
15. Mason's Early Drumhead.
16. Late Flat Dutch.
17. Large Bergen.
18. Large Late Drumhead.
19. Pomeranian.
20. Red Dutch.
21. Turnip Rooted.
22. Couve Tronchuda.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the earliest; Nos. 4 to 10 are also all early varieties, and if sown at the same time will follow in succession. Nos. 11 and 12 are fine new sorts. Nos. 13 and 14 are the most esteemed winter kinds for table use. No. 15 is very popular with growers for the market, producing heads which are remarkably compact and heavy. Nos. 16 to 18 are all very large late varieties for winter use. No. 19 is a new variety of most excellent flavor. All the early kinds may be sown in mild hot-beds in the last month of winter, or very early in spring. In the Southern States, where they will bear the winter without injury, they may be sown early in autumn, and if planted out before cold weather, they will produce good heads in the spring following. For a later crop, sow in the open ground. In all cases, the plants must not be allowed to stand too thick in the seed bed, and when under glass, they must have plenty of air every day. When they are three or four inches high, transplant them into rich ground and about two feet asunder. The late sorts may be sown in the same manner as the early kinds, but are generally sown in the open ground at the latter end of spring, and transplanted as soon as of sufficient size, allowing more space between them than for the early varieties. Before transplanting, let the ground be put in the best possible condition by heavy manuring and thorough deep ploughing or spading.

Cauliflower.

1. Hovey's Early American.
2. Early London.
3. Walcheren.
4. Large Asiatic.

The Cauliflower is considered one of the most delicious vegetables, and requires very rich and rather moist ground to bring it to perfection. For a spring crop the seed must be sown at the beginning of autumn, and as soon as the plants have acquired sufficient strength, transplant them three or four inches apart into a frame, or other suitable place, where they can be protected from severe cold weather. Early in spring plant them out into the open ground, two feet from each other. The autumn crop, however, is the most certain, for which, sow the seed about the middle of spring, and transplant as before, into very rich ground; hoe frequently and deeply among the plants, and they will commence forming their heads of flowers in the autumn, and come forward in succession. No. 1 is the earliest, and has never failed with us to produce fine cauliflowers.

In the South, where the winters are mild, those sown early in the autumn may be at once transplanted into open ground, and they will produce fine heads early in spring.

Cardoon.

The leaf stalks, after being blanched like celery, are the parts used, and are in perfection in autumn and winter. Sow the seed early in spring in a spot of rich ground, and transplant in June. The plants should be placed about four feet asunder. As they advance in growth they must be earthed up gradually, in the same manner as celery; before winter they should be taken up and preserved in the same way.

Celery.

1. Seymour's Improved White Solid.
2. White Solid.
3. Red Solid.
4. Bailey's White Giant.
5. Red Giant.
6. Lion's Paw.
7. New Flat Stemmed.
8. Celeriac.

Celery requires deep, rich, moist land; the seed may be sown very early in spring for the earliest crop; and three or four weeks later another sowing may be made for the winter crop. When the plants are two inches high, transplant them about four inches apart into a very rich nursery-bed, where they may remain three or four weeks, and they will then be in fine condition for planting into trenches. Let these be dug a foot deep, and have three or four inches in depth of well rotted manure, with which mix about as much soil from the sides of the trench. Set the plants eight inches apart, and as they advance in growth, earth them up gradually to blanch them. No. 1 is a superior variety.

Carrots.

1. Early Horn.
2. Long Orange.
3. Large Yellow Altringham.
4. White Belgian.

Carrots succeed best in rich, mellow ground; that which has been highly manured for some other crop the previous year, is to be preferred to land manured the same season the carrots are to be sown. Sow the seed in drills, eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are well up thin them to three or four inches. Hoe frequently and keep clean from weeds. No. 1 is earliest and best for summer use. No. 2 is also fine for the table; 3 and 4 are mostly grown for horses and cattle.

Cucumber.

1. Early Frame or Short Prickly.
2. Early Green Cluster.
3. Long Prickly.
4. Long Green Turkey.
5. White Spined.
6. Weeden's Prize, (*very long.*)
7. Victory of Suffolk, (*very long.*)
8. Cuthill's Black Spined, (*very long.*)
9. Manchester Prize, (*very long.*)
10. Small Gherkin, (*for pickling.*)

Nos 1 and 2 are the earliest varieties, and very productive. Nos. 3 and 4 are larger, but a little later, and sometimes preferred for pickling. No. 5 is an excellent kind for table use, grows very straight and retains its fine green color longer than any other variety. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are all very long sorts, principally used for growing in hot-beds, and will frequently measure upwards of twenty inches in length. No. 10 is used only for pickles. Sow in spring as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm; the hills may be from four to six feet apart, and a good shovelfull of well rotted manure should be mixed with the earth in each hill. Sow the seed liberally, as many of the plants are liable to be destroyed by insects. A second crop may be sown about two weeks later for a succession. For pickles, all the sorts except No. 10 may be sown until midsummer.

Cress or Peppergrass.

1. Curled.
2. Broad Leaved.

Used as a salad. Sow quite thick in shallow drills, and for a succession, every ten days, as it is only when young and tender that it is much esteemed.

Corn Salad.

Cultivated for winter and early spring salads. Sow the seed thickly in drills, early in autumn; and protect it in winter by a slight covering of straw.

Chervil.

Cultivated mostly for a salad, and is much esteemed for its fine aromatic flavor. Sow in drills, ten inches apart, early in spring and autumn.

Endive.

1. Green Curled.
2. White Curled.
3. Broad Leaved.
4. Chicory.

Endive is a much esteemed salad. It should be sown at intervals from the middle of spring till midsummer, for successional crops. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into a rich soil, in rows fifteen inches apart, placing the plants about twelve inches from each other. To have them in perfection, they must be blanched by tying up the leaves, or earthing them up in dry weather. No. 4 is highly esteemed.

Purple Egg Plant.

As the Egg Plant requires a long season to bring it to maturity, the seed should be sown as early as possible; and in the Northern States, must be started in a hot-bed very early in spring. When the weather has become warm, and all danger of frost is over, transplant into very rich ground, setting the plants about two feet asunder.

Indian Corn.

1. Early White Jefferson.
2. Sweet, or Sugar.
3. White Tuscarora.
4. Early Yellow Canada.
5. Yellow Dutton.
6. Golden Sioux.
7. Nonpareil, or Pearl.
8. Rice Corn.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are the best sorts for table use, of which No. 1 is the earliest. No. 2 is the most esteemed. Nos. 4, 5 and 6, are all fine early sorts for field cultivation, and sometimes used for the table. Nos. 7 and 8 are principally used for parching. Plant in hills, well manured, as early as the season will admit.

Leek.

1. Scotch Flag.
2. Large London.

Sow early in spring, in rich ground, in drills an inch deep and twelve inches apart. About the beginning of summer transplant them, six inches apart, in rows. When it is wished to have them blanched, they may be transplanted into shallow trenches, three or four inches deep, and earthed up like celery.

Lettuce.

1. Early Curled Silesia.
2. Early Turkey, (*new and fine.*)
3. Tennisball, or Early Cabbage.
4. Royal Cape.
5. Hovey's Imperial Cabbage, (*new.*)
6. Hammersmith Cabbage.
7. Palestine, (*new.*)
8. Hammersmith.
9. Brown Dutch.
10. Ice Cos.
11. Green Cos.
12. White Cos.
13. Nonpareil Cos, (*new and fine.*)
14. Paris Cos.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are earliest. Nos. 5, 6 and 7, are large heading kinds. Nos. 8 and 9 are recommended for winter cultivation, being very hardy. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, are much esteemed for their tender, crispy qualities. Nos. 2, 5, 7, and 13, are most excellent new sorts, very tender, and head finely. Sow the seed in the beginning of autumn, for the earliest crops, and protect the plants in winter by a light covering of straw or leaves, and early in spring transplant them into very rich ground;—or sow into mild hot-beds at the latter part of winter, and transplant as soon as the weather becomes mild. Later sowings may be made at intervals in the open ground. No. 3 is one of the best kinds for forcing in hot-beds.

Melon.

1. Nutmeg.
2. Pine-apple.
3. Green Citron.
4. Skillman's Netted.
5. Ward's Nectar.
6. Early Christiana. (*very fine.*)
7. Large Yellow Cantelope.
8. Large Yellow Musk.
9. Persian, (true,—*green flesh.*)
10. Beechwood, (true,—*green flesh.*)
11. Victoria, (*green flesh, fine.*)
12. Mountain Sprout Water.
13. Large Round do.
14. Spanish do.
15. Long Island do.
16. Goodwin's Imperial do.
17. Apple-seeded do.
18. Citron Water, (*for preserves.*)

Melons require a light, rich, dry soil. It is advisable not to sow the seeds until all danger of frost has disappeared, and the ground becomes warm. Plant in patches, or hills, so called, made six feet apart for the Cantelope varieties, and eight feet for the Water melons. Mix a good quantity of well rotted manure with the earth in each hill, and plant seed enough to allow for loss by insects. When the plants have become strong, gradually thin them to three or four in each patch. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are all

very much esteemed kinds, with green flesh, very sweet and high flavored. No. 6 is very early and excellent. Nos. 7 and 8 are much used when young for pickled mangoes. Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are most delicious melons, when grown under glass, in New England; but would answer for the open ground in the Middle and Southern States. Of the Water melons, No. 12 is excellent and very early. Nos. 13 and 14 are also highly esteemed. No. 16 is a late sort, and highly valued.

Mustard.

1. White. 2. Brown.

Mustard is cultivated for salads, and is used, when young, in the same manner as cress. Sow in shallow drills, very early in spring, and at short intervals after.

Nasturtium.

1. Yellow Flowered. 2. Crimson Flowered.

The young leaves are used for salads; and the seeds, gathered while green and tender, are pickled like capers, for which they are an excellent substitute. Sow the seeds as soon as the ground becomes warm. If the plants are supported with brush or sticks, like peas, they will be more productive, and when in flower are very ornamental.

Okra.

The green pods, gathered young, are used in soups, and also cooked like asparagus, and are highly esteemed. The seeds should be planted in very rich, warm ground, and not until all danger of cold wet weather is passed. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches asunder.

Onion.

1. White Spanish.
2. Yellow, or Straw-colored.
3. Large Blood Red.
4. New Danvers Yellow.

Onions succeed best in light soil, well enriched with fine compost manure. For garden culture they are usually sown in beds, which must be well prepared by mixing the manure thoroughly with the soil, and raking the surface fine and even. Sow early in spring, in drills, one foot apart and one inch deep. Hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

In the Southern States, where it takes two years to bring onions to their full size, the seed should be sown *very thick* in drills, which will check their growth, and they become ripe while very small. These are kept in a dry place until early in the following spring, and then planted two or three inches apart, in rows, when they will attain their full size. No. 1 is the earliest and best for summer use. Nos. 2 and 3 keep better through the winter. No. 4 is an improved sort, and keeps well.

Parsnip.

1. Large Dutch. 2. Hollow Crowned.

Parsnips require rich and deep soil, well pulverized by ploughing or digging. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, early in spring; when the plants are an inch or two high thin them to five or six inches, and keep them free from weeds. They will endure the hardest frosts and may be left in the ground during winter without injury.

Parsley.

1. Plain or Single.
2. Curled or Double.
3. Extra Curled Dwarf.
4. Myatt's Treble Garnishing.
5. Hamburgh.

Parsley seed vegetates tardily; and it is advisable to soak it twenty-four hours in warm water. Sow early in spring while the ground is moist and cool, in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Nos. 3 and 4 are very finely curled; the roots of No. 5 are used like parsnips.

Peas.

1. Early Prince Albert.
2. Early Cedo Null.
3. Early Cambridge, or Hill's.
4. Early Warwick.
5. Early Frame.
6. Early Washington.
7. Early Charlton.
8. Bishop's Early Dwarf. *(1 foot.)*
9. Groom's Superb Dwarf, *(1 foot.)*
10. Spanish Dwarf, *(1 foot.)*
11. Blue Prussian, or Green Prolific.
12. Dwarf Blue Imperial.
13. Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory.
14. Dwarf Marrowfat.
15. Dwarf Blue Cimetar.
16. Knight's Dwarf Marrow.
17. Knight's Tall Marrow.
18. Tall Marrowfat.
19. New Green Marrowfat.
20. Dwarf Sugar. *(eatable pods.)*
21. Champion of England.
22. Fairbaird's Early Surprise.

No. 1 is the earliest variety yet introduced, producing peas in from forty-five to sixy days, according to the earliness or lateness of sowing; 2 and 3 are also extra early nd favorite sorts; 4. 5, 6 and 7 are all early and productive. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are very lwarf kinds, and well adapted for planting on the borders of walks, or edges of beds; 2. 13 and 14 are standard varieties, of first rate excellence, later than the foregoing, nd if sown at the same time, will follow in succession. No. 21 is a new unrivalled narrow, of delicious sweet flavor; 22 is a new early variety, and very productive. Sow s soon in spring as the frost is out, and the ground can be put in order; and afterwards at intervals of about ten days, until midsummer.

Peas require good ground enriched with well rotted manure; they are usually sown n double drills, that is, two drills six inches apart, by doing which, one row of sticks vill serve for two rows of peas; the space between the double drills may be two and a alf feet. Sow the early sorts rather thick, and they will withstand dry weather and ield better than those sown thin.

Pepper.

1. Tomato-shaped, *(thick skin.)*
2. Large Sweet Mountain.
3. Cayenne.
4. Sweet Spanish.

For very early crops, sow in a mild hot-bed at the commencement of spring; for ater, sow in the open ground when the season becomes warm. When the plants are hree or four inches high, transplant them into very rich ground, fifteen inches apart. Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for pickling; the latter grows very large.

Pumpkin.

1. Large Yellow Field.
2. Cheese, or Family.
3. Mammoth.
4. Seven Years.

Plant in hills eight or ten feet apart; they thrive well in any soil, provided it is not ot, and succeed well when planted among Indian corn. The seed should not be put in til the weather becomes warm and dry. No. 2 is a favorite sort for baking.

Radish.

Wood's Early Frame.
Long Scarlet.
Long Salmon.
Scarlet Turnip Rooted.
White Turnip Rooted.
6. New Olive Shaped.
7. Long White Summer.
8. Yellow Turnip Rooted.
9. Long Black Spanish.
10. Long White Spanish.

To produce good clean radishes they must be sown in very rich soil; and especialold gardens which are liable to be infested by insects, it should be highly manured made fine. The seed may be sown as soon as the ground is free from frost in g; and afterwards at intervals of two weeks, either in drills or broadcast. The kinds for the earliest crops, are Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are also early, urs enerally sown in succession. Nos. 7 and 8 succeed better during the heat of sumn than the preceding. Nos. 9 and 10 are usually sown early in autumn, and taken o, and stored in the cellar for winter use.

Rhubarb.

1. Wilmot's Early Scarlet.
2. Tobolsk.
3. Victoria.
4. Mammoth.

The seed of rhubarb may be sown late in autumn, or early in spring; and the young plants can be transplanted into permanent beds the following autumn or spring. Deep, rich ground is necessary for the production of large and tender stalks. Set the plants four feet apart each way, and every autumn top-dress the beds with good stable manure.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

This excellent vegetable is cultivated in the same manner as the carrot and parsnip, and the roots are taken up and stored for winter use, in the same way. As they are perfectly hardy they can be left in the ground through the winter, and the stalks which rise in the spring are sometimes used as asparagus. Sow the seed at the same season as carrots.

Spinach.

1. Round Leaved Summer.
2. Prickly Seeded Winter.
3. New Flanders, or Savory.
4. New Zealand.

Spinach is one of the most esteemed vegetables which are cultivated for greens. No. 1 is best for summer use, and should be sown as early in spring as the ground will admit, and after at intervals of ten days, until the weather becomes hot, when it is liable to shoot up quickly to seed. No. 2 is generally sown for the winter crop, and is put in at the beginning of autumn, and protected in winter by a slight covering of straw or litter. The excellence of spinach consists in its succulent and tender leaves, which will not be produced unless the ground be made very rich. The seed may be sown either in drills or broadcast.

Squash.

1. Early Bush Summer, or Scollop.
2. Early Bush Summer Crookneck.
3. Early Summer Crookneck.
4. Early Apple Bush.
5. Autumnal Marrow.
6. Canada Crookneck.
7. Large Winter Crookneck.
8. Lima Cocoa-nut.

All the varieties may be planted as soon as all danger from frost is over; the early sorts in hills four feet apart, and the later kinds six to eight feet; place in each hill a good quantity of well rotted manure, and sow plenty of seed, as many of the plants are frequently destroyed by insects. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all early. No. 5 is very rich and sweet, and highly esteemed; 6 and 7 keep the best in winter.

Sea Kale.

This most excellent vegetable is cultivated similar to asparagus, and is used in the same manner. Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows two feet apart. When the plants are well up, thin them so as to stand six or eight inches from each other. In autumn, give the beds a good coat of manure, which should be forked in between the rows in the spring following, when the plants should be covered, by either raising a ridge of earth over them, or with a large garden pot or box, to blanch them. When the shoots are four or five inches long, they may be cut for use. Those plants which are not covered, but allowed to shoot up to flower, are used like broccoli, when the flowers are about as far advanced.

Scorzonera.

Sow the seed in drills, early in spring, and cultivate them in the same manner as salsify. The roots are hardy, and may be taken up, or left in the ground, during winter.

Skirret.

Sow early in spring, in drills, and cultivate them same as parsnip, salsify, &c. When the leaves begin to decay, the roots are fit to use.

Tomato.

1. Early Apple.
2. Large Red.
3. Large Yellow.
4. Giant Red.
5. Cuba Oval.
6. Pear shaped, or Fig.
7. Cherry.
8. Small Yellow Plum.

For a very early crop of tomatoes, the seed must be sown in a hot-bed, in the latter part of winter, and the plants set into the open ground as soon as the weather will permit. For a later supply, sow in the open ground, when the season has become warm, and transplant as before. They will thrive in any soil, but produce earlier and more abundantly in dry ground. The plants should be set three feet apart, and may be trained on trellises or fences, thus occupying but little room. Nos. 1 and 2 are most generally preferred. No. 4 is not quite so early, but grows very large, frequently weighing two or three pounds each. The smaller kinds, Nos. 5 to 8, are fine for preserves.

Turnip.

1. Early White Flat.
2. Early Red-top Flat.
3. Early Snowball.
4. Early White Dutch.
5. Early Garden Stone.
6. Yellow Stone.
7. Yellow Maltese.
8. Yellow Aberdeen.
9. Dale's New Hybrid.
10. Large English Norfolk.
11. Long White French.
12. Long Yellow French.
13. Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga.
14. Purple-top Swede.
15. Laing's Improved Swede.
16. Skirving's Liverpool Swede.

The four first named are the earliest varieties, and are considered among the best for the table. For early use, sow them early as possible in spring, selecting ground that was well manured the previous year; as they are all of quick growth, they can also be sown later in autumn than the others, for a fall crop. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are also fine table sorts, but not quite as early. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are fine sorts for winter use, and, with the four last named, should be sown early in summer in the Northern, and late in summer in the Southern States. Nos. 11 to 16 are cultivated in drills; the other varieties may be sown either broadcast or in drills.

SWEET HERBS, &c.

- Sweet Marjoram.
- Summer Savory.
- Winter Savory.
- Thyme.
- Sage.
- Sweet Basil.
- Lemon Basil.
- Sweet Lemary.
- Sweet Marigold.
- Sorrel.
- Purslain, (Garden.)
- Lavender.
- Sweet Balm.
- Lemon Balm.
- Hyssop.
- Borage.
- Fennel.
- Coriander.
- Clary.
- Catnip.
- Dill.
- Pennyroyal.
- Rue.
- Saffron.
- Wormwood.
- Hoarhound.
- Bene.

All the above may be sown at any time during the spring months. Marjoram and Thyme, and such other small seeds, should be sown carefully in shallow drills; as they are apt to fail in dry weather, they should be closely attended to, and watered if necessary. When the seed is well up, thin them out so as to give them sufficient room to grow strong. The proper time to cut them is when they are in flower.

ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

Asparagus, per 100,	$0.75 to $1 00	Rhubarb, Tobolsk, per doz.,	$3.00
Beans, per lb.	25	Early Giant, each,	50
Beets, do.	25	Myatt's Victoria do.	50
Horse-radish, do.	12	Potatoes, Hill's Early.	
Mushroom Spawn, do.	10	Early Frame.	
Onion, per doz.	1.50	Early Manley.	
Parsnip, Wilmot's Early, do.	1.50	English White Kidney.	

GRASSES.

Timothy, or Herds Grsss.
Red-top, Northern.
Southern.
Rhode Island Bent.
Fine-top, or Dew Grass.
Kentucky Blue Grass.
Fowl Meadow Grass.
Oat Grass.
Orchard Grass.
English Rye Grass.
Italian do.
Sweet Vernal.
Meadow Fescue.
Sheep's do.
Brome, or Soft Grass.
Clover, large Northern Red
Southern Red.
white Honeysuckle.
scarlet.
French, or Lucerne.
Fine Lawn Grass.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Beet, White Sugar.
Mangel Wurtzel.
Yellow Globe.
Carrot, Long Orange.
Large Altringham.
Large white Belgian.
Cabbage, Large German.
Large Drumhead.
Indian Corn, Early Canada.
Early Dutton.
Early Brown.
Improved Canada.
Golden Sioux.
Indian Corn, Large white.
Parker's large yellow.
Parsnip, Long Dutch.
Hollow Crowned.
Turnip, Large Eng. Norfolk.
Yellow Aberdeen.
Dale's Hybrid.
Purple-top Ruta Baga.
Skirving's do.
Laing's Improved do.
Barley, best sorts.
Bedford Oats.
Rye, Spring.
Rye, Winter.
Wheat, best varieties.
Buckwheat.
Broom Corn.
Flax, or Linseed.
Peas, Small white Field.
Small green do.
Large Marrow.
Beans, Small white Field.
Large Egg do.
Millet.
Potatoes, finest sorts.
Vetches.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple.
Pear.
Plum.
Quince.
Cherry.
Peach.
Strawberry.
Raspberry.
Currant.
Gooseberry.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary.
Hemp.
Rape.
Millet.
Unhulled Rice.
Maw.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Buckthorn.
Three-thorned Acacia.
Yellow Locust.
Tobacco.
Elm.
Mulberry.
Mountain Ash.
Horse Chestnut.
Acorns.
Arbor Vitæ.
Althea.
Hemlock.
Pine.
Silver Fir.

Seeds of many varieties of American Forest Trees can be furnished, if order forwarded during the summer months.

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Cast Steel Spades, three sizes.
Cast Steel Shovels, three sizes.
Flower Garden Spades.
Toy Spades and Shovels for Children.
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Ladies' polished Steel Hoes.
Dutch Hoes or Scuffles, 4 to 12 in.
Garden Hoes of all patterns.
Toy Hoes and Rakes for Children.
Cast Steel Garden Rakes, 6 to 16 teeth.
Iron Rakes. 5 to 15 teeth.
Fine Steel Rakes, for cleaning walks.
Iron Garden Reels.
Garden Lines.
Transplanting Trowels, various sizes.
Weeding Trowels.
Garden Hand, or Strawberry Forks.
Pruning Knives, of all kinds.
Budding do. do.
Pruning Shears, different sizes and k
Garden Hoes with Rake.
Grass Shears, various sizes.
Hedge Shears.
Verge Cutters, for trimming grass e

Improved Plant Syringes.
Garden Syringes, various kinds.
Flower Scissors.
Grape Scissors.
Ladies' Floral Rakes.
Long Handle Pruning Shears.
Watering Pots.
Pruning Chisels.
Pruning Hooks.
Box Edging Shears
Long Handled Edging Shears.
Russia Mats.
Cuba Bass, for tying, budding, &c.
Grafting Wax, &c., &c.
Grass Hooks or Sharp Sickles.
Grass Scythes, all kinds.
Scythe Snaiths.
Scythe Rifles.

Scythe Stones.
Iron and Stone Garden Rollers.
Caterpillar Brushes.
Garden Riddles.
Grubbing Hoes.
Bill Hooks.
Seed Sowers.
Pruning Saws.
Grafting Irons.
Tree Scrapers.
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Cast Steel Potato Hoes.
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Iron Bars, all sizes.
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do. Hatchets.
Garden Digging Forks.
Improved Concave Hoes.

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⅛ oz.	Cauliflower,	6¼	
½ oz.	Early York Cabbage,	12½	
½ oz.	Early Sugarloaf Cabbage,	12½	
½ oz.	Green Globe Savoy Cabbage,	12½	
½ oz.	Drumhead Cabbage,	12½	
¼ oz.	Red Dutch Cabbage,	6¼	
¼ oz.	Celery,	6¼	
1 oz.	Curled Cress,	12½	
½ oz.	Early Horn Carrot,	6¼	
1 oz.	Long Orange Carrot,	12½	
½ oz.	Early Cucumber,	12½	
½ oz.	Long Prickly Cucumber,	12½	
⅛ oz.	Purple Egg Plant,	6¼	
½ pt.	Sweet Corn,	6¼	
½ pt.	Early White Jefferson Corn,	6¼	
¼ oz.	Early Curled Lettuce,	6¼	
½ oz.	Large Head Lettuce,	12½	
¼ oz.	Pine Apple Melon,	6¼	
¼ oz.	Green Citron Melon,	$0	
½ oz.	Mountain Sprout Watermelon,		
½ oz.	Large Round Watermelon,		
½ oz.	White Portugal Onion,	1	
½ oz.	Large Red Onion,		
1 oz.	Yellow Onion,		
½ oz.	Large Dutch Parsnip,		
½ oz.	Parsley,		
¼ oz.	Squash Pepper,		
½ oz.	Salsify,		
1 oz.	Short Top Radish,		
1 oz.	Long Salmon Radish,		
½ oz.	Scarlet Turnip Radish,		
½ oz.	White Turnip Radish,		
½ oz.	Early Scollop Squash,		
½ oz.	Autumnal Marrow Squash,		
½ oz.	Canada Crookneck Squash,		
¼ oz.	Tomato,		
1 oz.	Summer Spinach,		
1 oz.	Winter Spinach,		
½ oz.	Early Snowball Turnip,		
½ oz.	White Flat Turnip,		
½ oz.	Yellow Maltese Turnip,		
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